

129.2

might the desperate tactics of an enemy who is no longer in a state to keep up the war of attrition. Germany will have ordered by her precipitate action on the banks of the Meuse the greatest success that it is in her power to render, by hastening nearer the date of her defeat, and falling due of her capitulation.

The Royal Garrison Artillery will be

PRESENTATION OF CUPS.

The Junior Cup was then presented to Bombardier Edgeler (Captain of the 88th Company team), for whom hearty cheers were given.

Miss D. May (daughter of Master Gunner May) presented Mr. Polson with a beautiful bouquet, and the ceremony ended with cheers for the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyak.

The full scores were as follows:—

H K.V.R.—(1st)	100	90	80	70	60	50
Pte. F. Goodman	50	32	19	33	30	—131
Pte. F. Broya	25	29	20	27	18	—110
Pte. McLenron	20	27	22	3	36	—131
K.S.L.I.:—(2nd)						
Lieut. Hughes	50	28	19	16	27	—120
Lieut. Parker	25	30	18	20	21	—123
Serge. Small	25	30	18	24	31	—138
18th INFANTRY:—(3rd)						
Jear. Mabbub Khan.....	20	28	19	27	22	—119
Jear. No. Khan	50	33	18	19	23	—121
Havr. F. Md. Khan.....	25	16	20	10	25	—123
ROYAL ENGINEERS:—						
C.M.S. Williams	23	24	18	30	14	—117
Cpl. Grimes	20	28	18	30	25	—125
Cpl. Coxon	50	27	30	30	26	—121

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S PLAY.

A-tg. P. Wr. West	10	10	14	15	13—8
Warder Gipson	20	23	15	27	27—11
Warder Gast	10	21	14	28	16—8

expressed surprise at the lady's huge appetite. At Kirkwall Roewer left the trunk, as he feared the British inspection, and was caught in a small packing-room. He has been interned, but his wife was

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONIGSBERG & SONS, INC.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

TODAY (TUESDAY), 25th inst. FINAL HANDICAP SINGLES. 7.30 P.M. LINDSAY WOODS v. C. F. MALTBY, at 4.30 P.M.

TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY), 26th inst. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES. 7.30 P.M. NG SZE KWONG v. S. E. GREEN, at 4.30 P.M.

THURSDAY, 27th inst. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PAIRS. S. E. GREEN and A. A. CLAXTON v. Lt. Col. CRISP and Capt. HAMILTON, at 4.30 P.M. Hongkong, 25th April, 1916. [615]

SITUATION VACANT.

A Competent MALE Stenographer and General Office Assistant may obtain a good permanent position on application to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1916. [611]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914).
\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$6,000,000.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915).
\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that the Interest Instalments for the month of April, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000)—\$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the Undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.
F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Peking, 17th April, 1916. [612]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction **ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd May, 1916, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong,**

12 Coal Lighters from 50 to 150 Tons, Steam Launches (full only), Steam Cutters complete, and

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALING STORES, comprising:—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—Fan Engines, Boilers complete, 20 and 50 Tons; Boiler with Mountings, Propellers, Type-writer, Shanghai Baths, Canvas and Leather Hoses, Stage-lashings, Cotter Castings, Paper-stuff, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Reading Lamps, Bunks, Chairs, Fir, Carpel, Bugs, Blankets, Tables, Bookcases, Cabin Wardrobe, Cupboards, Mirror, Electric Cable, Firewood, Old Iron and Steel, Old Metal, Mineral, Rapeseed and Olive Oil, &c., &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALING STORES:—Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps (a quantity of Electro-plated articles and Table Linen) Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the Catalogue.

HUGHES & HUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1916. [613]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES
situate at
HUNG HOM, in the Colony of Hongkong, and
being KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 83
and KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1178,
to be sold
IN ONE LOT
ON
THURSDAY,
the 4th day of May, 1916, at 3 o'clock P.M.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—
All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Hung Hom in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office respectively as KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 83 and KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1178. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 83 contains an area of 135,800 SQUARE FEET and is held for the term of 75 years from the 15th May, 1904 (renewable for another term of 75 years), created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 11th day of October, 1892, and made between His late Majesty King Edward VII. of the one part, and DONALD MACDONALD and JOHN WILKIE of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1178 is situate on the North-west side of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 83, and contains an area of 27,073 SQUARE FEET and is held for the term of 75 years from the 15th May, 1904 (renewable for another term of 75 years), created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 19th April, 1911, and made between His Majesty King George V. of the one part and the said Donald Macdonald and John Wilkie of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

Crown Rent of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 83—\$1,284 per annum.
Crown Rent of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1178—\$248 per annum.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had from—
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
and
MR. LEO PALMADA E. CASTRO,
Old Supreme Court Building,
Vendors' Solicitors,
and also from
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1916. [614]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL DIVIDEND OF TWENTY DOLLARS and a Bonus of TEN DOLLARS per Share for the year 1914 and an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS per Share for the year 1915 will be Payable on TUESDAY, the 18th instant. Varrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on or after that date.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1916. [592]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 27th April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1915.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. [545]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1065 for two Shares, \$100 each, numbered 6888/6887, standing in the Register in the name of MESSRS. M. N. P. Co., having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 13th July, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1916. [554]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having acquired the interest in the "Yen-Rigen" Patent Firebridge Bar, it will henceforth be known as the "ECLIPSE" PATENT FIREBRIDGE BAR. Full particulars and prices for installations from: THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD., Telephone 238, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th March, 1916. [419]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS is to notify that on and after this date I refuse to be Responsible for any Debts incurred by my wife, MRS. JOHN JAMES STUBBINGS, unless authorised by myself.
JOHN JAMES STUBBINGS.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1916. [590]

54% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916
for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will be opened from 28th March till 5th May inclusively.
The Price of issue is 95%.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.
The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February 1923, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. As interest on the above loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.
The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.
Payment may also be made in Roubles.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.
40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.
The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrip.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1916. [460]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the OFFICE of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. P. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1916. [569]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 4, Connaught Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, 1916, at Noon, when the proposed Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary Resolution at the said Company held on the 18th day of April, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—
That the name of the Company be changed to "BERNARD TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."
Dated this 18th day of April, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [593]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 180, PRAK. FIVE ROOMS, newly renovated. Furnished \$115 per month. Unfurnished \$100 per month.
Apply—
T. K. DEALY,
160, PRAK. [616]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

LA HACIENDA WEST, 13, THE PRAK, for 5 or 6 months, from Middle May.
Apply—
W. MURRAY SCOTT. [606]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Second Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Reasonable rent.
Apply to—
THE UNION TRADING CO.,
5, Queen's Buildings. [674]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. [572]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [518]

TO LET.

For June, July, August.
NO. 120, THE PRAK. FULLY FURNISHED FOUR ROOMS, Electric Light, Hot and Cold Water laid on. For particulars apply to—
No. 12, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [580]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [585]

TO LET.

RAYNSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON. [590]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, 4 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, on Mount Pariah, Wanchoi, for six months. Electric Light and Telephone.
Apply—
D. V. STEVENSON,
Care of DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON. [492]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [57]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
NO. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, "STONE-TRIDGE" DWELLING HOUSES containing 5 Rooms and Out-houses. "FAIRVIEW" No. 1, Robinson Road, containing 2 ROOMS, Ample Servants' Quarters, and Gardens.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Hampshire Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hay Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd.
Alexander Buildings. [577]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in KING'S BUILDINGS, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
NO. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PRAK, GODOWNS, at Wanchoi.
NO. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [52]

FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker Road.
Also,
"DUNOTTAR" No. 81, Aberdeen Road, HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors. [571]

INTIMATION



JUST ARRIVED:

NEW STOCK

OF

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

AND

GUINNESS' STOUT.

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 816.

BIRTH.

Cousland.—On 24th April, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. COUSLAND, a daughter. [610]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25th APRIL, 1916.

A SCHOOL FOR THE STUDY OF CHINESE.

Since the discussion on the subject of a local school for teaching Chinese to Europeans took place at the annual general meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce, numerous suggestions, we believe, have been made to those who are working out the details of the project. We have not the slightest doubt that it will be possible to organise some local centre to carry out this important work, and, as it is obviously necessary that the organisation shall be efficient, it seems only reasonable to suppose that the efforts by the Chamber of Commerce will be, at any rate in some way, affiliated with those of the University, where the Chinese language and Chinese history are already being taught. We admit, at once, that there are difficulties to be overcome, but they are easily surmountable if attacked in the proper spirit. Fortunately, there can be no doubt whatever that the local Chamber of Commerce sympathises with the work of the University. At one of the Legislative Council meetings the late member who represented the Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, spoke in his usual forceful fashion in favour of assisting, in every way possible, the development of the University. Recently the Chamber of Commerce has founded the HEWITT Memorial Scholarships at the University; various local business houses have subscribed money to the endowment funds of the University; while many others have presented equipment. All this is evidence that business men are in sympathy with the work being done at the "Great Hall of Learning." Tai Hae Ton—as the Chinese call it. There is now an opportunity for the governing body of the University to assist local business men in what is, after all, an academic problem. The Principal has a world-wide reputation as a student of languages, and is believed to have mastered

the difficulties of some of the Chinese dialects since his arrival in the Colony. His advice should, therefore, be valuable. It should be easy to have, say, three graded examinations. There is already a system instituted by the Chinese Customs authorities. Doubtless, if the local scheme were to be properly developed there would be set up in course of time one examining board for the whole of China, which would issue certificates to all who qualified at its examination. Not only will business men want to know the progress being made by their assistants, but the various missionary organisations seem to feel the need of some standard of comparison for those who are supposed to learn Chinese. Obviously, a multiplication of different types of certificates is not desirable. The conditions in China are so unusual that it is not possible to expect the Government of the country to undertake the conduct of examinations and the issue of certificates. It is suggested in some quarters that the local Government might organise in this direction, presumably through its own Education Department. There are, so many objections to this scheme, however, that it is hardly worth while to enumerate them. The British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai and Tientsin would not be likely to take up such a suggestion with any enthusiasm, even if our local business men had any confidence in it. Moreover, it would mean a special branch of the Education office, and there would be neither freedom for developing, nor, we fear, economy of working in such a scheme. We do not think that the University Court—the body which would, apparently, authorise such a development, if it were to take place—need be alarmed at the prospect of expense, because it is certain that ultimately the examinations would be a source of revenue. Business houses are prepared to pay for the advantages which will accrue to them from a really good system of teaching and examining in Chinese. It is probable that any local classes will need to be conducted in the centre of the town, although it is not difficult to reach the buildings of the University. One advantage which should be mentioned in favour of holding classes at West Point is that Europeans could mix with Chinese students, and so have opportunities of practising the language, and of learning the Chinese point of view of things in general. Whether it is possible to make such arrangements we do not know. We are, however, strongly in favour of any scheme which will help British businessmen to enter into direct commercial relations with the Chinese.

A mail for Europe via Siberia does not today at 3 p.m.

Decreased opium smoking in China has led to a great increase in the use of tobacco.

Sir Walter Hillier, K.C.M.G., is suffering from a general breakdown, brought on by too hard work and too long hours at the Red Cross offices.

As an indication of the prosperity of Shanghai as a whole, and of the value of sites in Nanking Road in particular, there are (says the N.C. Daily News) no fewer than five building schemes in progress in the one mile, which is the length of that thoroughfare.

Captain Henry Keswick, M.P. for the Epsom Division of Surrey, in succession to his father, Mr. Wm. Keswick, has distributed his salary of £400 as a member of Parliament for 1915 amongst the seven hospitals in his constituency. This gives £57 12s. 10d. to each institution. Captain Keswick distributed the whole of the £400 though he had to pay income-tax on £200.

Lord Thurlow, whose death at the age of seventy-seven years was announced recently, was second Attaché to the eighth Earl of Elgin's Special Mission to China, and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts. He took part in the military operations which terminated in the occupation of Peking by the Allies, and in the proceedings resulting in the signature of the Convention of Peace, receiving the China medal.

"Hypocrites," a four-reel film, written by Lois Weber, and presented by Mr. M. H. Newman, will be shown, as advertised on another page, at the Victoria Theatre this (Tuesday) evening. It is regarded by some as one of the most extraordinary pictures ever placed before the public. By means of story and allegory it lays mercilessly upon people who, faulty and evil themselves, yet dare to condemn the sinner after truth. The production has a religious appeal, an educational value in addition to the unusual interest of the general story.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons, Sir A. Markham asked: Had the Government taken any steps to bring men from our Dominions and Colonies to work in the munition factories?—Mr. P. Snowden: Chinese labour—Sir A. Markham said he would certainly employ Chinese labour if necessary.

Two important auction sales are announced to take place during the first week in May. On Tuesday and Wednesday, May 2nd and 3rd, Messrs. Hughes and Hough will offer for sale 12 coal lighters from 50 to 150 tons, steam launches (hull only) steam cutters complete and old and surplus naval and victualing stores. On Thursday, May 4th Mr. Geo. P. Lambert will sell the leasehold properties situate at Hunghom, registered as Kowloon Marine Lot No. 83 and Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1178. The two properties will be sold in one lot.

Two men known in Shanghai have appeared before the tribunals to claim exemption from military service. At the City local tribunal Messrs. David Sasson & Co., Ltd., made the application on behalf of Mr. A. G. Davey, manager of the firm's Shanghai branch. It was stated that Mr. Davey was home on sick leave, that he had been fifteen years abroad, that he was not domiciled in England and that he attested under a mistake. It was admitted by the tribunal that Mr. Davey could not be taken under the Military Service Act and total exemption was given. The second case was that of a solicitor's clerk, who requested the magistrate at the North London police court to sign a "green form" to enable him to go to Shanghai with his mother. He explained that his father had been in Shanghai for ten years. The Magistrate asked the applicant what he was going to do in Shanghai and he replied that he did not know until he reached there. The Magistrate refused to sign the form remarking: "I don't think I ought to let you go, as you may do useful work in England."

SHANGHAI CARGO CON- DENMED.

THE CASE OF THE GLEN LINER "GLENSTRAE."

In the Prize Court, London, before the President, Sir Samuel Evans, on March 15th the case of the *Glenstrae* (part cargo ex) was decided.

On behalf of the Crown condemnation was asked for of certain cargo of the *Glenstrae*, of the Glen Line, which sailed from Shanghai in July, 1914, and arrived at Glasgow in September of that year. The cargo consisted of egg yolk, albumen, and about 24,000 bags of beans. There were also 14 hales of cotton waste and bags of rapeseed and bean, and a case of oil seized in London. The goods were shipped at Shanghai on behalf of persons who had registered themselves as German firms in the Consulate at Shanghai. Claims were entered for all of these things except the oil, but they had been withdrawn on the ground that they were covered by the decision in the *Eumetis* case, and until steps were taken with regard to that judgment, there was no right of protest. No claim had been put forward at all in respect of the oil. A certain quantity of the beans was at first claimed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, but that claim had been withdrawn. There was, however, a claim by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of £384 paid by them in Great Britain for freight, and another claim by the shipowners for £205 for freight. Counsel asked for condemnation of the goods, and for the restraining of bail bonds in respect to the bags of rapeseed given by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of £2,000. The Crown were willing that they should be paid for freight, with 5 per cent. interest on the bail bonds. Also that the shipowners claim for freight should be allowed.

The President, in giving judgment, said: It appears that these goods were shipped by merchants who were acting for a German company at Shanghai under circumstances in which the property in the goods must be regarded as being in the German hands, and the property that of an enemy. That relates to all the goods except the case of oil shipped at Singapore, and in the absence of any claim it needs no violent assumption to conclude that these goods are enemy goods. The two sums claimed in respect of freight were allowed. In regard to certain portions of the cargo a bail bond was given. The bond will be returned, and the Crown will receive the balance between the amount of the bail bond and the £384 allowed for freight, together with such interest as has accrued since the date of the bond.

The High Commission appointed by the Tar to inquire into the causes which led to the shortage of munitions of war experienced in the first half of 1915 decided, in view of information which it had received as to illegal acts on the part of General Sukhomlinoff, ex-Minister of War, to submit the results of its inquiry to the Judicial Department of the Council of the Empire with a view, if the Tar approves, to General Sukhomlinoff being brought before the tribunal. The Tar has approved the decision of the commission.

THE WAR.

FRENCH PROGRESS AT VERDUN.

GERMANY AND AMERICAN NOTE.

BRITISH RAID ENEMY TRENCHES.

ATTACK ON TIGRIS FAILS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, April 23rd.

4 p.m.

Further French progress is the feature of the communiqué today. It says:—We repulsed the Germans and took prisoners westward of Vouquas, and the enemy did not renew his efforts in the Deadman region.

Successful *coup-de-main* enabled the French to take enemy advanced points in Avocourt, Wood and further prisoners.

There was an intermittent cannonade in the Woivre.

ARTILLERY WORK.

PARIS, April 23rd.

1.15 a.m.

A communiqué says:—West of the Meuse, there was a violent bombardment of Hill 204.

East of the Meuse, and in Woivre, there were artillery salvos, but no infantry action.

We vigorously shelled enemy works south of the Somme and in Lorraine.

WHAT THE ENEMY THINKS.

REPORTS OF BIG GERMAN PUSH.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says there has been a renewal of the reports of a big German offensive at the Ypres salient. These rumours are probably of German origin. Fighting at Ypres has been incessant for the past two months, and was recently more fierce but it was purely desultory, not exceeding struggle for local positions. The enemy is not daring to withdraw any troops from Ypres for Verdun. He probably thinks that the Ypres terrain is too difficult for the next big British push, and he is therefore trying to keep as many British as possible pinned to that front.

BRITISH FRONT.

RAID ON GERMAN TRENCHES.

LONDON, April 23rd.

A British communiqué says:—Last night we successfully raided the enemy's trenches to the south-west of Thiepval. Thirteen prisoners were captured, in addition to which a number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy by bombing his dugouts. Our casualties were very slight. There has been mining and artillery activity today.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DIFFICULTIES ON THE TIGRIS.

BRITISH ATTACK FAILS OWING TO FLOODS.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The commander in Mesopotamia telegraphs that an attack on the Samarra position on the Tigris on the morning of the 23rd inst. failed owing to the floods hindering the attacking force to one Brigade which penetrated the enemy's first and second lines through a bog. The Brigade were unable to hold the ground and support were unable to cross the marshes under machine-gun fire. The troops on the right bank were also unable to make much progress.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

DECORATED BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, April 23rd.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has been decorated by Generalissimo Joffre with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, in recognition of his services in the Mediterranean.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

NEW CABINET BEING ORGANISED.

PEKING, April 23rd.

Tuan Chi Jui has accepted the Premiership and the War portfolio, and is organising a new Cabinet, to which President Yuan Shikai has agreed to surrender all civil authority.

The following members have been practically selected:—Foreign Affairs, Lu Chen Hsing; Finance Minister, Chan Cui; Minister of Interior, Wang Yi Tang; Minister of Navy, Lu Kuan Hsing; Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju Lin.

The Government hopes that the Premiership of Tuan Chi Jui, who is a staunch Republican, will reconcile the South.

TRANSPORTING THE SERBIAN ARMY.

ITALIAN NAVY'S ARDUOUS FEAT.

Now that the concentration of the Serbian forces at Corfu is complete it may be of interest to note how it is that results so satisfactory have been brought about. That they are satisfactory will be admitted by anyone who can throw his mind back three months and recall what little prospect there then was of the Serbian Army emerging from the order of a retreat through the Albanian mountains in the depth of winter harassed by numerous Albanian tribes. That the Army has suffered terrible losses no one will deny, but it has retained its original formations, and today 150,000 tried Serbian troops require nothing but repose, re-equipment, and a certain amount of reorganization to present once more a force capable of playing a rôle in the Balkans which only those who know the magnitude of the heroism of the Serbian soldier can properly estimate.

The result, so full of promise for the future, is due primarily to the Serbians themselves. No people less hardy could have endured the same privations, and when the history of this war comes to be written the least bright page will be that which recounts how, under the splendid leadership of their venerable King, admirably seconded by his son and his Ministers, they preferred the temporary loss of their country and the risk of death by starvation or by Albanian attack in the mountains to making terms with the enemy of their race.

After the Serbians themselves the Italians, perhaps, deserve most credit. They felt the responsibility of providing naval escort for supply ships proceeding from Italy to the Albanian coast. The practical difficulties involved in this have been freely and generally acknowledged by both British and French seamen, especially by Admiral Trenchard, who for San Giovanni di Medua, and was fully cognizant of the difficulties of the situation. For instance, Medua is 80 miles nearer to Corfu than the Austrian naval base at Brindisi. Consequently, very few ships sent across had to be escorted by a force sufficient to deal with the protection of the Austrians were able to send out. The port, however, was small, and only a few hundred tons could be unloaded in a day. Each small ship, therefore, required a fleet to escort it.

To keep an army supplied by this means for long was obviously impossible; yet in spite of the difficulties the Italian Fleet secured the transportation of a sufficient number of small supply steamers to ward off all danger of famine, and to enable troops moving north to be provided with rations to carry them on to the next port. In transporting the Serbian Army from Albania to Corfu the Italian and French co-operated so effectively that the entire service was completed 30 days sooner than was originally estimated, although the numbers involved greatly exceeded what had been calculated for.

It is satisfactory for Great Britain to know that some small measure of success was due to the efforts of the British Adriatic Mission. The Mission not only arranged for the despatch of supplies from Italian to Albanian ports but made arrangements for the forwarding of supplies to various camps. A party of British engineers, forming part of the Mission, was able, by improving routes and more especially the means of crossing the numerous rivers, to facilitate the march of the Serbian force southward along the coast. It was due to their efforts that the movement in large numbers was rendered possible. The work of assisting the Serbians in their reorganization at Corfu is being undertaken by a British Mission under General de Monteville, and in matters of maintenance service its efforts are being seconded by a small British Mission in the island.

The world will await with interest the re-entry of the gallant little Serbian Army into the zone of active operations. They are neutral States and hostile states on whom the rôle also is about to play will have a far-reaching influence.

INDIAN PRINCE SET FREE.

POPE'S INTERVENTION PREVAILS WITH THE GERMANS.

Through the intervention of the Pope, Prince Ramon Menon, the eldest son of the Rajah of Cochin, on the Malabar coast of Southern India, will be liberated from the fortress of Heidelberg, where he has been interned since the outbreak of the war. His Royal parents are not Catholics, but they approached the Pope through the intermediary of the Catholic Bishop of Mellapor, and recently the Secretary of State at the Vatican heard that permission had been given for the Prince to return to India.

DECORATIONS FOR BRITONS IN THE FAR EAST.

The King has granted permission for the undermentioned gentlemen to wear decorations which have been conferred upon them in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—

CHINESE DECORATIONS.

Second Class of the Order of the Striped Tiger: William Ferdinand Tyler, Esq., Coast Inspector in the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, Shanghai.

Third Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop: Arden Henry Hyland, Esq., Post-Commissioner for Chihli Province.

Fourth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop: Herbert Dixon Sumner, Esq., and John Stirling, Esq., Postal Commissioners, Peking.

Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop: Daniel McLean, Esq., Deputy Postal Commissioner, Peking.

Brice Toliday, Esq., Deputy Postal Commissioner, Tientsin; and George Edward Oland Hill, Esq., Deputy Postal Commissioner, Kailfengfu, Honan.

Sixth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop: Thomas Norman Manners, Esq., Acting Deputy Postal Commissioner, Canton.

Seventh Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop: Gordon O'Neill, Esq., M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., Professor of Obstetrics in the Peking Medical College, Tientsin.

JAPANESE DECORATIONS.

Third Class of the Order of the Rising Sun: Cecil Arthur Verney, Esq., Esq., Customs Inspector of Customs, Chief Secretary in the Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs of the Chinese Republic.

Second Class of the Order of the Rising Sun: Francis Henry Giles, Esq., Chief Clerk-General of the Royal Siamese Revenue Department.

WAR AFTER THE WAR.

LORD HALDANE ON DEFENCE AGAINST GERMANY.

Weighty words on the way that is coming after the war were uttered by Lord Haldane, when delivering the foundation oration at the anniversary assembly of the Union Society, held in the Botanical Theatre of the University College, University of London.

"I am more afraid," he said, "of an engine for conquest in peace time which the German were busy preparing before the war than I am of the 42 centimetre guns of Krupp and Skoda. The most modern form of continuation school is extending itself over a large part of Germany, and is designed to extend all over the German Empire."

It is not like the old continuation school, a place for spending merely general knowledge and for the purpose of compulsory education in it. Its principle is to take those who intend to enter a special trade, and use the study necessary for that trade as a medium for imparting both trade skill and general knowledge. Its cardinal feature is that it is a work school rather than a book school."

Lord Haldane felt that the day was approaching when the British Government would be blamed for not having warned the industrial population and prepared it for the shock of competition with the new and formidable class of workmen which Germany was now preparing. He drew attention to the mass of German youth, whose compulsory education in English and other subjects, leaving them free to go untrained for until circumstances forced them to begin the work of adults at 17 or 18. Germany had realized the difference it would make if she had a system under which compulsory training in continuation schools could be associated with the very beginning of wage earning and continued down to 18.

SCHOOL AND WORK.

"Germany has induced employers to co-operate," added Lord Haldane, "and they now appear to have realized the advantages over their competitors which they will derive from a wide and constant inflow into their works of youth, highly trained in the special requirements of the business in which they are wanted."

The employer was compelled by law to send the young wage earners in his works to an appropriate school for a number of hours, which were taken out of the working times instead of the evening.

The one practical mode of educating and so elevating the majority of youth between 14 and 18 is by education with reference to a special trade which the boy has been encouraged to choose. This point, Lord Haldane drove home, and pointed out the advantages of this system, which he said was being adopted by the German Government.

Germany had violated the moral law, and as a nation and under the direction of the war party which had got the upper hand among her leaders had outraged humanity.

Imitate her, we would not, either in method of this tendency, or in any feature in her educational system which seemed to prepare the ground for them. (Cheers.) Moreover, there had been indications of a narrowing of outlook in kind of the purpose of her national training, which we must carefully avoid. We had to preserve the interests of what she herself envied, in certain features which we valued in our public school life. (Hear, hear.)

"We will follow our own national ideals, not hers," exclaimed Lord Haldane. "But while we must always keep these obligations close in mind, we dare not let ourselves be led into the danger of shutting our eyes to the important reforms she has undertaken with a view to attaining superiority over other nations. We have to prepare ourselves in our own way to meet the shock of a new competition. That is why I have come here to utter words of warning to-day." (Hear, hear.)

Side by side with rise in the grade of instruction would probably be found a more expansion on a larger scale in the future he thought that the best way to secure a more valuable foundation and would consist in erecting a great difficulty (Hear, hear.)

THE GERMAN ATTACK ABOUT PHALANXES.

STRATEGY AND ECONOMICS.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

The failure of the German Army, after a month of frenzied effort, to oust the French from the Côte de Meuse, is recognized all over the world as a triumph for French arms. Even were the Germans now, by bringing up every spare man and gun, to force the French from the right bank of the Meuse, it would equally be recognized that the price paid for such success would be out of all proportion to its value.

THE VERDUN BRIDGE-HEAD.

People wonder why the Germans attacked Verdun, but the French position there formed a salient, the sector on the right bank were to some extent isolated from the rest, and behind them was the Meuse, swollen to 1,000 yards broad in places, and with many of the bridges exposed to the fire of the German 42-centimetre and naval 28-centimetre guns. It was a bridge-head that the Germans assailed, and though its fall would have had, and would have now, no serious consequences, it must be admitted that the conditions favoured the German attack in some ways, and render the great defence of our Allies all the more glorious to them, and all the more damaging to German prestige.

Against this bridge-head the Germans brought up as many men as the ground could hold, and as many guns as could be brought into action. A vast army of heavy cannon formed the framework of the phalanx, and the cream of the Prussian troops—if there is any cream left—was to do for the assault. The 25 divisions of some 200,000 bayonets, selected for the honour of the assault, had been taken out of the line weeks before, probably about the middle of January. They had been filled up with the young levy of 1916 which had been carefully nursed for the occasion, and all this infantry were fed up like cattle for slaughter.

THE TEUTON PHALANX.

The Teuton phalanx, like its Macedonian prototype, is merely a modified form of a customary battle line. It is a natural, a legitimate, and often an effective means of action in those days when trenches stretch from sea to sea and cannot everywhere be strongly guarded. The very latest German theory is that the artillery conquers the ground and the infantry occupies it. By a prodigious expenditure of ammunition it is expected to flatten out obstacles, parapets, and troops, and then the task of the infantry becomes easy up to a point. But though the Verdun bridge-head had its weak points, and the phalanx pressed from them, it may be doubted whether those tangled hills were quite the most suitable theatre for the tactics pursued. There must have been much dead ground, much cover for reserves, and many well-concealed flanking positions from which the numerous and effective French machine-guns could open at the last moment upon an assaulting column with deadly effect.

German and neutral correspondents who were with the German attack until successive German repulses caused them to be hurriedly removed told us of long lines of German guns in the open, almost wheel to wheel. It may have been so in the distant attack when indirect laying was probably the rule. But if this line of guns attempted the same contemptuous tactics in the close attack, when the French 75's could talk to them, there was sure to be trouble, and the probability seems to be that, close to the German guns, the better became the fire of the French artillery, and the less efficient the German guns. All the roads behind the German guns were held and r-fine, and the railways were well bombed, so that though mountains of shells were erected, the supply at the front may have been subject to much delay.

The Germans apparently expected a fairly rapid success, and when the battle dragged on for a whole month without a decision, the continuation of the contest on the same scale for many more weeks became an anxious business apart altogether from the exhaustion of the troops, which appears to have been great. In effect, the German artillery have not yet conquered the ground of the main position, and so the German infantry have not yet occupied it. When the phalanx chooses to move forward the man-hill regions of Cant teach the old lesson. There is nothing new under the sun.

STRATEGY AND ECONOMICS.

Apart from the purely local aspect of the attack round Verdun, we must say that we do not recognize the traditional German strategy in all this operation. The shade of Clausewitz must be reduced to tears. It is very unusual for 93 German divisions to look on while 25 other German divisions attack and lose two-thirds of their strength. The writer expected a violent German attack from the north most probably, as the natural complement of the Verdun attack, and it will be seen from the French official story that the French Staff shared this opinion. It may come yet, for the attack to the west of the Meuse continues to extend, and the battle is still far from concluded; but if it comes now it will not be the simultaneous effort which the case demanded. The French were left free to deal with the Verdun attack first, and now that this—according to some French views—has exhausted itself to a great extent, the French will be more free than before to use their reserves to oppose an attack from the north.

It may be that the Germans anticipated that the ponding at Verdun would have acted like a magnet to draw the French reserves to the Meuse, and that when the German air scouts reported that this had not happened, the German Staff may have dreaded the risk of going on. We are not yet in possession of the secret of this German strategy, but if, as may be inferred, there have been wide differences of opinion in German circles concerning strategy by land and sea, any check to the plan adopted would have been seized upon by its opponents and made the most of. We

WIDOWS ON STATE PAY.

40,000 DRAWING PENSIONS.

Some important figures, revealing the toll of life and limb the war has taken and the sorrowing that follows in its trail, were communicated to the House of Commons recently by Mr. Hays Fisher in explaining the Naval and Military War Pensions Bill.

Number of Army widows (non-com. officers and men) 41,500
In receipt of pensions 28,106
*Receiving separation 18,094
Refused pensions 800
Number of Naval widows 4,648
Receiving pensions 4,180
*Receiving separation 420
Refused pensions 48

*Separation allowances are continued during first 26 weeks after husband's death.

Dependents other than widows and orphans 39,000
Disabled soldiers 20,255
*Refused pensions or grants 16,105

[These cases will be reviewed under the new conditions allowing pensions to be granted when the disease was "aggravated" by the war.]
Cases of amputation 8,818
Blind soldiers 200

State pensions will be supplemented by allowances granted by the Statutory Committee.

Mr. Hays Fisher claimed that the scale of pension adopted was the most generous in the world. A widow received 10s. with corresponding additions according to the number of the family. A widow with two children received 18s. 6d. Still, when you come to think of the class of men you are enlisting into the present Army, men such as you have never before called on to fight for you, it was clear that a flat scale of pensions was inadequate.

NEARLY AS MUCH BEFORE.

The widow of an agricultural labourer who had earned 25s. a week would receive for herself and two children 18s. 6d. a week, almost as much as her husband earned. And when she reached the age of 35 the amount would be increased to 21s. Allowances on this scale would be quite inadequate to the wife of a man who had been earning £3, £4, £5, or £6 a week. To meet these cases, the Statutory Committee would endeavour to make up the total income for a widow with children to two-thirds of the pre-war income. But the maximum pension would be £2. At this rate they were trading closely on the basis of the scale of pensions for officers, which in the lower command ranks was £100 a year.

Efforts would also be made to ensure for the children as good an education as they would have had if their fathers lived. Officers had already been received from schools. The Committee thought also they would be able to make extra allowances in the case of a sickness or severe operations. Up to the present there had been 3,818 cases of amputation reported to Southampton Hospital. Of these, 1,628 had already been received at Southampton and 632 had been discharged with artificial limbs. There was a waiting list of 2,027. Cases were being notified at the rate of 200 a month.

PRATISE FOR MR. PEARSON.

So far, the main case of the blinded had fallen on Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, whose work at St. Dunstan's Hostel is well beyond all praise. ("Hear, hear.") There the blind were having done for them everything that human kindness and science could do. Some 200 had either passed through or would pass through a period of training there. Probably there would be a very much larger number before the end of the war, and it might be necessary to provide another St. Dunstan's. As to incurables, it was the aim to provide them with a home where they would receive every comfort for the remaining years of their life. That work was already being undertaken by those who were responsible for starting the hospital at the old Star and Garter at Richmond. Special provision would have to be made also for nervous cases, "perhaps the most pitiful of all."

For the work of Committee Parliament was at present voting £1,000,000. It was not certain how far that would go, but he felt certain that it was not the only million that would be voted.

In the district, the work would be done through a number of local committees. They were being asked to make a complete survey, and in a few months it was hoped to have a perfect record of the number of widows, orphans, disabled, and dependents. Localities, he prophesied, would vie one with another in doing all they could for the victims of the war. Power was given to them to rate themselves for the purposes.

only see external, the imposing profile of the volcano with ever so little, a heavy cloud upon the top. But underneath hidden fire burns fiercely and the hidden fires of a volcano are a joke to those who burn in Army Headquarters of a military monarchy is the fact. The financiers, merchants, and shopkeepers are supposed, a month ago, to have told the Kaiser that unless the war stopped soon they would be ruined and the Kaiser is as a threat upon to have opted for a big blow in the West in the hope that it would intimidate France and make her disposed for an early peace.

It has not had that effect, while the delivery of this blow has had its reflex action on the Italian, where our Italian friends are very busy, while in distant Russia the grey-coats are moving again and must be causing their enemies some unpleasant thoughts. We should all like to hear that our Armies were fighting too, but as they are doing nothing great, we must assume that they are helping in other ways. Those who have recently returned from Germany are saying that the Germans who know what is going on realize that they cannot win the war, but they still think that they cannot be militarily beaten, and this illusion must finally be knocked out of them before we can obtain a lasting peace. Every man and gun in the country, there is our right for victory, and there is no other.



M. B. NEWMAN PRESENTS

THE HYPOCRITES

FEATURING

TO-NIGHT!

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

TRUTH HYPOCRISY

THE SENSATION FILM OF
THE 20th CENTURY.
THE PRODUCTION THAT
STIRRED PULPITS TO
BETTER SERMONS.

LOVE, TRUTH AND CHARITY

DEPICTED IN A LEISURELY,
LOVELY AND
INSPIRING MANNER.

THE EMINENT ENGLISH ACTOR,
ABLY ASSISTED BY A POWERFUL
ALL STAR PERFORMING CAST.

COURTENAY FOOTE



M. B. NEWMAN PRESENTS

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ITCHING PIMPLES SPREAD OVER HEAD

Scalp in One Mass. Hair Threatened
to Fall Away. Used Cuticura Soap
and Ointment. In Two Weeks
Head Regained Former Aspect.

50, Bramber St., Plymouth, England.
"The trouble began by an itching in the
head from which I could not keep my fingers.
Steadily my scalp developed into one mass
of itching water pimples and my hair
threatened to fall away. The itching became
so bad that I was unable to sleep. I used
Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In two weeks
the disease all over my head was cured. I
kept my head well washed and clean but
this seemed to do no good."

"The disease must have been about
seven weeks old when I came across the
Cuticura advertisement in the paper. I
thereupon sent straight away for a sample
of each and following the directions en-
closed I washed the head with the Cuticura
Soap, thoroughly dried it and applied Cuti-
cure Ointment. In a few days my head
underwent a complete change, the pimples
dried and fell off in scales, the hair remained
strong and in about two weeks my head
regained its former aspect thanks to the
Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed)
Lawrence Pothol, Jan. 23, 1914.

Children delight in Cuticura Soap baths,
and when assisted by Cuticura Ointment
they mean skin health in infancy and child-
hood and freedom from the malodorous sores
from skin and scalp affections in after life.
In purity and fragrance Cuticura Soap and
Ointment satisfy the most discriminating.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment
are sold throughout the world, a sample of
each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free
upon request. Address post-card: F. New-
bery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

is killed
once "Keating's"
comes into thorough contact
with it.

Sold in Tin only.
The swiftest way to
kill beetles, bugs and
household insects is to
use

KEATING'S POWDER

FRANCE AND THE WAR.

VERDUN AS TONIC.

AN ABIDING TRAGEDY.
[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

"Verdun has done us good. We needed
just such a cut from the German whip to
keep us quite fit. We had been tempted to
forget how much life the monster still
has in him. Now we know that though he
is slowly bleeding to death he will still
take a lot of killing."

These and similar remarks have been
made to me, not once or twice, but a dozen
times, by soldiers and civilians in various
parts of France. In Paris and at the front,
in Lyons and in the Franche-Comté, the
same feeling was expressed. To say that
the French are grateful for this reminder
would be to exaggerate; but they are
thankful that the warning has come in time,
and that the splendid heroism of their
troops has more than justified a confidence
which was ceasing to be seasoned with the
savoury salt of anxiety.

How it is possible, it may be asked, that
a country with ten Departments still in-
vaded, with every able-bodied man mobilized
in one capacity or another, with every
industry more or less crippled, should "get
used" to the war? The chief reason must
be sought in the heroic temper of the whole
French people—women and men alike—who
have set their hands to this business of
crushing Prussian militarism, and are
quietly determined to carry it through, be
the work short or long. They pray that it
may be short, but they are resolved to finish
it, and they rely upon us to help them to
finish it and to take henceforth our full
share of the spoil.

BENEATH THE SURFACE.
It is a trite saying, but profoundly
true, that only by going to the war can one
understand the war. Casual visitors to
France may notice little things, except the
presence of wounded and crippled soldiers
in the streets, and the mourning that seems
to have become a feminine national uni-
form. But look for a moment beneath the
surface, and you become aware of an im-
measurable tragedy. We set one night at
supper in the chief hotel of a once wealthy
town in the Champagne district.

"How long were the Germans here in
1914?" asked one member of our party.
No one knew exactly, so we referred the
question to the head waiter, an elderly man
of demure appearance.

"I do not know," he said. An expres-
sion of surprise escaped the first questioner,
and the waiter added gravely:
"I have been here only two months. I
am from Lille. My wife was killed by the
Germans. Where my children are I do
not know. I have lost everything I had in
the world."

We asked no more questions that night.
Next evening we returned, asked in mind
to an hotel in another town after a bad
day in the trenches. We had seen some-
thing of the impenetrable barrier that
blocks the Hun road to Paris. A famous
general awaited us at dinner, and we were
anxious to be relatively tidy. A brisk
chambermaid volunteered her help, and
worked with so good a will as to earn our
gratitude.

"These gentlemen come from the front?"
she said.

"Yes," we answered; "we have been in
the direction of—"
"Where?" she asked. We returned
quietly. "In what direction?" she asked.
"My brothers were in the
Army; two are dead. What has become of
my sisters I do not know. But these gen-
tlemen's overcoats will need brushing again
in the morning; they are very muddy."

There was no attempt to arouse our
sympathy, no indication that the tragedy
of her life was exceptional. It seemed use-
less to offer condolences. One could only
reflect, "this indeed is war."

For a whole day a tall, elegant staff
officer served us as guide. He seemed to
have no thought beyond making the mil-
itary situation plain to us. Few adjectives
and no superlatives ever crept into his
conversation. Only once, in front of the
ruined cathedral of Reims, did he show
emotion.

"Ah! Les brutes! Les brutes! Fallait-il
être cochen pour faire ça! I have seen it
20 times," he added, "but every time it
angers me more."

A chance remark from another officer led
me to inquire into this officer's history. He
seemed to speak and speak so smart and
self-contained to have had much to do with
the practical side of war. He had never
spoken of himself. When I asked what his
experience had been he said quietly:—

"A 'LUCKY' OFFICER."

"Oh, I have been very lucky. At the
battle of— I was left for dead. A Ger-
man bullet caught me in the chest and went
out near the backbone. My men, thinking
I was done for, took my papers and pocket-
book and reported me killed. That was the

PARLIAMENTARY CON- FERENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

At a meeting of the executive committee
of the United Kingdom Branch of the
Empire Parliamentary Association held at
the House of Commons last month a resolu-
tion was passed inviting the branches of
the association in the Overseas Parliaments
to choose representatives to pay a visit to
the United Kingdom for the purposes of—

(a) Seeing for themselves something of
the efforts that are being made in the
prosecution of the war; and

(b) Exchanging opinions informally
with their fellow-members of Parliament
on questions connected with the war.

A telegram was sent to the secretary of
each branch of the association in the Par-
liaments of Canada, Australia, South
Africa, New Zealand, and Newfoundland
asking the respective branches to choose, in
the case of Canada and Australia, 10 mem-
bers of Parliament each, and in the case of
South Africa 6, New Zealand 4, and New-
foundland 2, to visit London for the month
of July. A reply has already been received
from the branch of the association in the
Parliament of Canada gratefully accept-
ing the invitation, and replies are expected
shortly from all the other Dominions.

First stroke of luck. Had they tried to
pay me off I should have been sufficed.
How long afterwards I do not know. I
came to myself in a German military hospi-
tal. The surgeon was a decent fellow.
He let me use three lines to my wife.
She sent the message on through Switzer-
land. My wife got it by the same post as
the official announcement of my death.
though, as my message was dated 10 days
later than the official announcement, I
concluded I must have survived. After
some weeks in hospital, before I was quite
cured, I was moved. Some Belgian peasants
gave me a bed. Then I became a carrier.
Finally I found work in a shop. I was
arrested again and again, but was never
forced to undress. That was another stroke
of luck. Otherwise my wound would have
become infected. I pretended to be a Belgian
whose house had been destroyed, and who
was looking for his wife. At last, when
near the Dutch frontier, I was again ar-
rested and taken before a German officer,
who bore a name well known in diplo-
macy.

"After examining me, he said:—
"You are French."
"Quite true, colonel," I answered.
"Then what are you doing here?"
"The French military doctors rejected
me," I replied.
"For what reason?"
"Short sight."

"Do you wear glasses?" I produced a
pair which I had bought against such an
emergency as this. The colonel examined
them, and said:—
"These are very weak; a man is not re-
jected for so small a defect."

"On," I answered, "twenty years ago I
was much more short-sighted than now."

"Impossible," replied the colonel; "other-
wise 90 per cent. of the recruits in the
North of France would have to be rejected.
You are a spy."

"No, colonel," I said. "I had a 'pull'
with my deputy, and with a political
'pull' you can do anything in France."

"Get away with you, you are a coward,"
said the colonel angrily, and I was free
once more.

Next day I crossed the Dutch frontier
and found my way back to France. See
how lucky I was. It was wonderful with what
"cheek" one can live when one's life is at
stake!

This officer is now one of the most bril-
liant members of General—'s staff. He
is young, hardly 40. The most striking
fact about French Staff officers to-day is
their youth and energy. There is no room
for "dog-outs" and valetudinaires.
Even the generals are remarkable for their
youthfulness and vigour.

As for the men, despite, or because of,
their obnoxious habits and their 20 months
of campaigning in the open air, they look
as though each of them could feel an ox
with his hind end at it afterwards. Broad-
shouldered, ruddy-faced, stalwart, and
vigorous, they carry themselves with an
air of moral superiority that becomes
more striking when one has seen the
exhausted German prisoners. But one
leaves the front with a pang at the thought
that the wretched, degenerate-looking
beings whom the Germans now put into
their first line can, with artillery and
machine-guns, take a heavy toll of life from
the splendid Frenchmen; and the feeling
becomes irresistible that any man, be he
private citizen or Minister, with power to
hasten, even by a day, the successful end
of this necessary but awful campaign, and
who does not bend his every thought and
effort to that end, is unworthy of his birth-
right as a civilized being.

BRITISH SPLITTER.

SCHEME FOR NEW WORKS.

A USE FOR PROFITS.

We learn (says *The Times*) that an agree-
ment has now been reached between the
splitter producing companies in Great
Britain and the Munitions Department on
the subject of new works, with a view to
increasing the production of splinter within
the United Kingdom.

Though Australia is the principal source
of supply of the iron ores Germany had be-
fore the war practically a monopoly of the
splitter industry, and the consequent
splitter famine which occurred after the es-
tablishment of this supply and before other
arrangements could be made has cost this
country a great many millions. Splitter is
largely used in munitions and is a constitu-
ent of brass.

Under the present agreement the com-
panies will be allowed, first, to deduct from
their excess profits the difference between
the cost of new construction during the war
and before the war; and secondly, they are
to receive a "reward" from the Munitions
Department for extending their works in
the form of being allowed to deduct from
their excess profits, before taxation, 50 per
cent. of the pre-war cost of construction.

Thus, if the cost of new works were put
at £100,000, as compared with £75,000 be-
fore the war, the companies would be al-
lowed to deduct £25,000 from their excess
profits. They would further be able to de-
duct £37,500 from the excess profits, leav-
ing a similar amount to be found out of
profits not liable to taxation or in new
capital. It is known that since the war
splitter producing companies have earned
very large profits. As the works are con-
trolled establishments, 50 per cent. of
the excess profits would be paid for this ar-
rangement to be taken by the State.

The Munitions Department guarantees
the companies against the effect of any pos-
sible objections to the scheme that might
be taken by the Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer, and it also undertakes to "play
the game" in allowing the companies to
continue earning excess profits. Otherwise,
if the Munitions Department, managed to
bring down the price of splitter to a very
low level, the excess profits might prove a
disappointing fund for meeting the cost of
new construction.

On the strength of the agreement at least
one company is arranging to double its
splitting capacity with all possible speed.
Others will probably follow suit. While
the plan will enable the British splitter
industry to be established on a much more
satisfactory footing than hitherto, there
remains for discussion in future the ques-
tion of such measures as may be necessary
to encourage its development.

The present price of splitter is £24 a ton,
as compared with £23 before the war and
£130 a few months ago.

It is understood that Mr. Hughes, the
Australian Premier, is in full sympathy with
this scheme for establishing the British
splitter industry on a sound financial basis.

THE FIGHT FOR A CLUB.

GERMAN ATHLETICISM TO BE
WOUND UP.

The dispute between the German
Athletic Club (Limited) and the Services Club
in Stratford-place, Oxford-street, has end-
ed in a victory for the British institution.
An announcement of the decision of the
Board of Trade to appoint a controller to
wind up the German company was made at
an open-air meeting in Stratford-place
on March 23rd, amid great enthusiasm.

The club premises had been prepared for
a siege. Barbed wire barricades had been
erected across the areas, and the fire-hose
was in readiness for invaders, while at the
entrance stood a formidable-looking barrel
labelled "TAR," and near by there was a
pillow containing feathers.

The decision of the Board of Trade was
announced to the crowd from
one of the club windows by Mr. T. Mac-
donald, of the Anti-German Union. He
added "The fight is over. Let us give
three cheers for the King," and his sugges-
tion was heartily responded to. "A free
fight," however, occurred among a section
of the crowd, due to the refusal of the
refusal of a man to take his hat when the
cheers were given for the King. It was
with some difficulty that he was got to a
place of safety.

Mr. McCandlish, secretary to the Ser-
vices Club, stated that the action taken by
the Board of Trade put at an end to the
possession of the premises which
had been obtained by the German
Athletic Club (Limited).

HELLES WITHOUT THE ARMY.

A "LACKEYMOSEY" SHELL.

The following is an extract from a letter
of a naval officer, written on board one of
the British warships off the Dardanelles at
the beginning of this month:—

We are back again in our old haunts.
Gallipoli is a dead horse now, and we don't
much enjoy following it. They have plenty
of guns along the coast, and judging by the
excellent practice they make, it seems likely
that they are all manned by Huns. At
present we have not quite picked up the
old threads. Many new guns have arrived
and the old ones have gone since we were
last here, so our work is chiefly recon-
naissance, placing the new pieces and
gauging their capabilities. The weather is
very pleasant, which is always something.
Last year's weather may have been excep-
tionally bad, judging by our present ex-
perience. There have been very few days
since we returned when we could not have
lauded men and stores on the peninsula.

Gallipoli now seems a country of ghosts.
One misses the ubiquitous shrapnel over
Basilik Bluff, and the monotonous boom-
boom of the guns. One misses, too, the life
and movement that always went on at the
beaches interrupted periodically as it used
to be by the burst of an Asiatic shell. One
misses also the tents and the smoke of the
camp fires in the gulleys, and on the south-
ern slopes of the cliffs. Everything is all
so hopelessly still and stagnant now. It
is a depressing place, haunted by the spec-
tres of a great Army.

Fortunately, we get a little fun now and
again. There was an amusing scene on
board the other day. We had been doing a
small "strafe," and were just moving out
when we were hit by a "tin," which had
been making excellent practice at us. I
went down to see what damage had been
done, and on the way was told that the
shell had burst in the paymaster's cabin.
When I arrived I found the first brigade
trying to get in to see what had happened,
but there was a most awful smell, and the
bitter stinks of the first brigade were all
coughing and crying, "I don't go in, sir."
Someone said: "This one of these 'lucky-
moosey' shells. You want a respirator."
The first brigade were all struggling
into their respirators. Mine, of course, was
in my cabin, along with my life-saving
vest, and the other luxuries of that sort.
We make war with nowadays. However, I
borrowed one, and got into the cabin to
open the ventilator and daylight when down
came the paymaster to view the wreckage.
He sniffed the air and was just going to
follow into the cabin when he was told
to go by the shell expert. "Don't you
go in, sir, without a respirator. These 'lucky-
moosey' shells are the liveliest yet." "Lucky-
moosey be damned," shouted the Pay, "It's
my new bottle of Scrubbs' Ammonia." And
it was even so.

34 MILLION RIFLES A YEAR.

GERMANY'S OUTPUT NEARLY TREBLED.

Before the war Germany's capacity in
rifle manufacture was only about a third of
what it is to-day. In peace times she could
turn out under pressure a maximum of
2,700 rifles a day, namely, 1,000 from the
State arsenal and the remaining 1,700 from
private factories; of these latter about two-
thirds (1,200 rifles) would have come from
the Deutsche Waffen- und Munitionsfabri-
kation and 500 from the Mauser works at
Oberndorf.

From the moment of mobilisation orders
were given to other firms, e.g., the firm of
Siemens, at Zuhl. The great Belgian works
at Herstal have also been supplying Ger-
man needs. But the Siemens factory can-
not turn out more than 250 rifles a day;
the Herstal factories about 600 or 650.

But these figures are based on a normal
10-hour day. If we assume both that the
factories are going night and day and pro-
duction has been speeded up, the output
cannot now be less than 7,000 to 7,200 rifles
a day, or between 34 and 34 million rifles
a year.

Probably the total figure is higher still.
Plants must have been extended or new
plants laid down. Certainly the Mauser
company has recently added largely to its
capital and this would suggest considerable
extensions.

One of the French machine-guns at
Verdun is stated to have fired 78,000 shots
from February 25th to March 4th.

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN INSURANCE OF
NEUTRAL SHIPS.

THE CASE OF THE "TUBANTIA."

The *Telegraph* mentions that German in-
surance companies have instructed their
representatives in Holland to accept no fur-
ther war risks.

The *Telegraph* adds that there appears to
be no longer much confidence in Germany
itself that German submarines will spare
Dutch ships. The *Telegraph* thinks, how-
ever, that the *Tubantia* carried few or no
securities of the kind indicated.

RUSSIAN TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

The second general Congress of the repre-
sentatives of mobilized industry working
for national defence at Petrograd sent the
following telegram to the Commander-in-
Chief of the British Army:—
In admiration of the great deeds of the
heroic British Army, strong in iron, and
the matchless skill of its leaders, the Con-
gress of the representatives of mobilized
industry assembled from all parts of Rus-
sia warmly greets you, and through you
the valiant British Army. We firmly be-
lieve that brotherhood in arms will unite
all more closely the great British and
Russian nations. We are sure that the
common efforts of the Allies will be crowned
with success for the welfare of civilization.

AREA OF CONQUERED GERMAN COLONIES.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a written answer to
questions, states that the estimated areas of
the conquered German colonies, in square
miles, are as follows:—

South-West Africa	350,000
Cameroon	330,000
Togoland	33,700
PACIFIC.	
Samoa	600
Upolu	340
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and Pacific Islands	70,000
Bismarck Archipelago	22,600
Caroline, Pelew, Mariana, and Marshall Is.	1,000
ASIA.	
Kiao Chau	200

The total area of the conquered territory
is 750,800 square miles.

HOW THIN PEOPLE CAN PUT ON FLESH.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

This men and women—that big, hearty,
filling dinner you ate last night. What
became of all the fat-producing nourish-
ment it contained? You haven't gained
in weight one ounce. That food passed
from your body like unburned coal through
an open grate. The material was there,
but your food doesn't work, and stick,
and the plain truth is you haven't got
enough nourishment from your meals to
pay for the cost of cooking. This is true
of thin folk the world over. Your
nutritive organs, your functions of
assimilation, are sadly out of gear and
need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and funny
sawdust diets. Omit the fresh cream rub-
bers. Cut out everything but the meals
you are eating now and eat with every
one of those two Sargol tablets. In two
weeks note the difference. Five to eight
good, solid pounds of healthy, "stay
there" fat should be the net result.
Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood
with millions of fresh new red blood cor-
puscles—gives the blood the carrying
power to deliver every ounce of fat-
making material in your food to every
part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes
with your food and prepares it for the
blood in easily assimilated form. Thin
people gain all the way from 10 to 25
pounds a month while taking Sargol, and
the new Sargol stage puts Sargol tablets
as a scientific combination of six of the
best food-producing elements known to
chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a pack-
age, are pleasant, harmless and inexpen-
sive, and are obtainable from

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,
and all other first-class Chemists of Hong-
kong.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN sailing at MAURITIUS en route, and offering the Quickest Freight Tramp to the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 25th April.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ... "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... On 6th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 22nd June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option subject to change without notice.

For rate of freight and further information apply to

THE RANK LINE, LTD.

or to Messrs. & Co., CARTON.

Sole Agents

Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"JINGCHOW"	On 25th Apr. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"JINSHUA"	On 25th Apr. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SHANTUNG"	On 27th Apr. 11 A.M.
SEAPOH	"SHANTUNG"	On 27th Apr. 4 P.M.
YENTSI	"SHANTUNG"	On 30th Apr. 11 A.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "SHENAN," "LUCROW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SHANLING" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 24th April, 1916.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

Cargoes 10 P.M. to 10 P.M.

CAPTAIN

LEAVING

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 25th Apr. at 2 P.M.
"HAIHAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomas ... TUESDAY, 2nd May, at 2 P.M.

For SWATOW.

"HAIHAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomas ... FRIDAY, 25th Apr. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 14 April, 1916.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Friday	Str. from Colombo	1918	1918
NANUR	May 6	Through Steamer	June 5	June 12
NANKIN	May 10	KARMA	June 19	June 26
NOVARA	June 3	MOHRA	July 3	July 10
NAGAYA	June 16	KIYBER	July 17	July 24
MALTA	June 20	MEDINA	July 21	Aug. 7
SOMALI	July 14	Through Steamer	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
NANKIN	July 25	MALVA	Aug. 18	Sept. 4

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to London is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NANKIN	THURSDAY, 27th April
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 28th May
MALTA	SATURDAY, 20th May
NAGAYA	SATURDAY, 3rd June

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SPOON	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
NYANZA	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 18
NOVARA	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

W. D. PARK,

Acting-Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TRENKLE	HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	16,000	SUNDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
	KAGA MARU Capt. Tera	13,300	THURSDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Tera	12,000	WEDNESDAY, 25th Apr. at Noon.
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Tera	12,000	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALONG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. Tera	12,000	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. Tera	1,000	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALONG	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Tera	8,000	SATURDAY, 29th Apr. at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU Capt. Tera	8,000	MONDAY, 8th May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tera	10,000	SATURDAY, 13th May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	YETOROFU MARU Capt. Tera	8,000	SATURDAY, 13th May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Tera	13,300	SATURDAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. Tera	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single	Yes 550	To London 2nd Single	430
Return	975	Return	660
To London via New York	287.50		
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	255.00		
To Sydney, 1st Single	240	To Melbourne, 1st Single	241
1st Return	474	1st Return	474
To Yokohama, 1st Return	515	To Kobe, 1st Return	515
2nd	330	2nd	330

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 £112.8. Tour No. 2 £111.17.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER

Telephone Nos. 292 and 1941.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 6th May.
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots	THURS., 11th May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—16 knots	TUESDAY, 10th May.
SHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 31st May.

Via MANILA, calling Shanghai.

Proceeding to Mexico South America Ports. Omitting Shanghai. Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon. Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " " NEW YORK £60. " " " " £96.10.

" " " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND-THE-WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQU, QUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000—14 knots ... THURSDAY, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building, (213)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... On 25th April at 5 P.M.

YOKOHAMA ... On 25th April at 5 P.M.

HOMeward

MARSEILLES via SAIGON ... On 13th May.

and PORTS ... On 13th May.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

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HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

"TACOMA MARU" ... MONDAY, 12th June, at 3 P.M.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 3 P.M.

Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. Omitting Manila and Moji.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th June, at Noon.

"SOSHI MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 2 A.M.

Proceeding to Tamsui and Keelung. Proceeding to Anping and Takao.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,

MANAGER,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 246 and 1220.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	8th May	On 29th Apr. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	10th June	On 2nd June, 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 1st July, 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraph.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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AGENTS

